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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/253,117 02/19/99 KIRALY

J ASCI-006

WM01/1107

EXAMINER

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TWO NORTH MARKET STREET
THIRD FLOOR
SAN JOSE CA 95113

BROWN, R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2611

DATE MAILED:

11/07/01

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/253,117	Applicant(s) Kiraly
	Examiner Reuben Brown	Art Unit 2611

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on Sep 24, 2001
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

a) All b) Some* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

*See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

- 14) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

- 15) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 18) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 16) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 19) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 17) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____ 20) Other: _____

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 8, 15, 24 & 35 have been considered and are persuasive, a new action on the merits follows. The previous rejections under 112, 1st paragraph have been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Ice, (U.S. Pat # 5,884,033), in view of Ishida, (U.S. Pat # 6,122,259).

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Considering claims 1, 8, 15, 24 & 35, Ice discloses an information transfer systems and methods for **broadcasting** files to a plurality of receiving destinations comprising the steps of: causing a transmitting communication Server A to transmit a first stream of data representing digital broadcast information to relaying client system C1 & C2, wherein server A and clients C1 & C2 may be coupled to the Internet, (Abstract; col. 1, lines 25-45; col. 2, lines 15-50). Ice furthermore causes client devices C1 & C2, to relay broadcast information the next level of client systems, such as C3-C6 see Fig. 1 & col. 3, lines 11-28.

With respect to the amended claimed feature of receiving and rendering the broadcast information in a first user device as well as the second or third user device to which the first user device transmits or relays the instant broadcast information, this feature reads on the operation of Ice, col. 3, lines 62-67. However, Ice does not explicitly teach the additionally claimed feature of receiving and rendering, concurrently the broadcast information on the first, second and third user devices. Nevertheless, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to construct a system with as little delay as possible, thereby enable concurrent reception and display of information among all of the participating clients, since in fact all of the clients are receiving the same information. If the clients at the end of the relay (intermediate or last levels) receive their information with a significant delay, such an arrangement would represent a undesirable quality of service value for the instant clients, especially for live or real-time events. In fact, Ice suggests the desirability for limiting the amount

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of delay to clients at the end of the relay, by disclosing a predetermined number of relay levels and amount of clients on the last row to be tabulated, depending upon the amount of client devices in the first row of the network, see col. 2, lines 25-29; col. 3, lines 62-67; col. 4, lines 10-35 &

Fig. 5.

Ishida discloses a system wherein video information is **simultaneously multicast** to all of the user data terminals in the system. It is specifically taught that each of the multipoint conference devices receives multicast data such as audio & video, and **displays the data on the monitor, while relaying it to the subsequent terminal**, col. 4, lines 21-27, which reads on the claimed feature. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify Ice with the teachings of Ishida providing simultaneous reception and display of audio/video data to all the terminals in a network using a relay algorithm, at least for the desirable advantage of supporting real-time communication or events, which is the purpose of Ishida.

Examiner notes that Ishida is specifically disclosed within an ISDN environment, whereas the present invention is directed to the Internet. However, as discussed above, Ice discloses that the invention operates over the Internet. Moreover, at the time the invention was made, it was known in the art that ISDN channels are enabled to support IP, i.e Internet Protocol, which is utilized in Ice, thus the two references are compatible.

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As for claim 8, in Ice the first group of user devices reads on C1 & C2, the second group of user devices reads on C3-C6.

As for claim 35, the instant claim includes the limitation that the server is configured by a transmission scheduler to communicate the digital streams to the first & second devices and that the scheduler maintains communication links between the sever and first, second & third user devices. Accordingly, examiner points out that Ice discloses that when the Server A receives a request from a client not in first level of clients, such as C3, the server A sends the instant client an instruction to connect to a particular other client such as client C1. Moreover C1 is instructed to transmit information to which additional clients.

Considering claims 2-4, 16-19, 27-30 & 37-40, Ice teaches a system and a method of transferring, communicating and **broadcasting** “files”, but does not disclose the specific types or content of the files. Nevertheless, at the time the invention was made, transferring and broadcasting radio, audio, visual television and computer program files over a communications network was very well known in the art. Ishida teaches the multicasting of audio & video data, col. 3, lines 35-40 & col. 4, lines 21-23. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ice to broadcast radio,

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audio, visual, television and computer files so that a user may access audio/video and program data in order to have a fully interactive entertainment system.

Considering claims 5, 11, 20, 31 & 41, Ice reveals client relaying communication devices C1 & C2, wherein the systems are capable of receiving files and further relaying and communicating broadcast files to a plurality of other users (Fig. 1). Ice furthermore teaches that for instance client device C3, will receive broadcast information from C2, in the event that its original provider, C1, becomes inactive, see col. 2, lines 18-21, which reads on the claimed subject matter.

Considering claims 6-7, 21-23, 32-34 & 42-44, Ice teaches that client device C2, which is comparable to device C1, relays the broadcast information to further clients devices, in the same manner as C1.

Considering claim 9, Ice teaches direct communication links between the first group of electronic devices and the second group of electronic devices (claims 1 and 2).

Considering claim 10, Ice teaches that the server A includes a database 22 holding a list of all clients presently connected to the network, col. 2, lines 45-55. This disclosure suggests that

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the system tracks in real-time the connection status of clients, thereby reading on periodically updating the status of the devices.

Considering claim 12, Ice teaches terminating direct communications links with terminals that disconnect from the server, i.e. become inactive, see col. 3, lines 44-50.

Considering claim 13, Ice discloses a first and second set of electronic devices each comprising a computer system configured for receiving and relaying broadcast information (Fig. 1).

Considering claim 14, Ice is directed to operating over the Internet.

Considering claims 25-26 & 36, in Ice each user device which seeks to receive information, connects with server A over the Internet. Server A then instructs which clients to connect with the other client and subsequently relay information. Ice also discloses maintaining a log of clients on the system, see col. 2, lines 45-54.

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Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

A) Liu Teaches a system in which a particular client system may receive, store and display video data, while it is transmitting the same video data to the next client system, see col. 5, lines 55-67 & col. 6, lines 5-30.

B) Lemelson Teaches relaying information in a radio or TV transmission system, see col. 10, lines 38-45.

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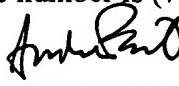
(703) 872-9314, (for formal communications; please mark "EXPEDITED PROCEDURE", for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Reuben Brown whose telephone number is (703) 305-2399. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th from 8:30 to 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Faile, can be reached on (703) 305-4380.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.


ANDREW FAILE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600